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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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10 January 1985

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### CIA ALLEGEDLY RECRUITING, TRAINING INDOCHINESE AGENTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by V. Pritula, under the rubric "Espionage and Sabotage": "Those 'Quiet Americans'"]

[Text] The U. S. Central Intelligence Agency uses the most diverse methods in its activity to undermine Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea: from sending agents into the countries of Indochina to radio programs broadcast through stations located in the nearby ASEAN states. Incidentally, the countries of this group have recently become the site of flagrant and completely open activity by CIA sabotage groups, which is a direct flaunting of their sovereignty.

The scandalous exposure of a sabotage group of "green berets" commanded by Lt Col James Gritz, which made sorties from Thailand into Laos, demonstrates once again the oppressive effect of the transoceanic "knights of the cloak and dagger" in Southeast Asia. The U. S. special services use all channels to penetrate all the key spheres of the economic and political life of ASEAN, introduce themselves into the educational system, state administration, political and public organizations, trade unions, mass information media, and business circles, and even recruit agents for themselves in the criminal world. The objective is always the same -- to entangle the region in its tentacles, and to stick its eyes and ears in everywhere.

"Watch Out for Your Friend From the CIA!" -- this was the headline of an article published recently by the respected Bangkok weekly ATIT. The article wrote that "CIA agents operating from the territory of Thailand are collecting information not only about their enemies (that is, the countries of Indochina -- V. P.), but also about their close friends and allies, just in case, so to speak. They use the most diverse methods to gather information -- from sending agents in various disguises such as diplomats and businessmen, who buy information from officials in the country they visit, to the use of space satellites."

It is hard to charge the Thai weekly with an unsupported accusation against the CIA. Afterall, J. Dean, the American Ambassador in Thailand, himself acknowledged that the United States keeps one of its largest embassies in that country. The annual costs of this embassy are 150 million dollars. One of the principal aspects of the activity of the diplomats, in addition to

analyzing the situation in Thailand itself, is to study the situation in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The embassy provides regular information to the U. S. Secretary of Defense about the situation on the Thai borders with the countries of Indochina.

Working under the dependable "diplomatic cover," CIA agents monitor the situation in the reactionary Khmer group that has found shelter in Thailand and enlist Vietnamese and Laotian renegades in special schools. But the attempts to introduce their agents into the countries of Indochina usually end in failure. This is illustrated by the series of public demonstration trials in Hanoi, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh of American agents caught in the act.

After President Reagan signed document No 12333, which affirmed that "special operations are operations outside the United States carried on to achieve the goals of U. S. national foreign policy," in late 1983 we should expect a significant activation of CIA espionage activity in all parts of the world, including Southeast Asia.

11,176

CSO: 1807/36

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET DELEGATION HEAD DISCUSSES UN POPULATION CONFERENCE

Article in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 39, Sep 84 p 14

/Report on conference: "Demographic Situation and Social Progress"/

/Text/ An organized UN international population conference was held in Mexico from 6 through 14 August 1984. Government delegations from 148 countries, as well as representatives of specialized UN institutions, intergovernment and nongovernment organizations and national liberation movements, took part in it. A. Nevzorov, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, head of the Soviet delegation, discusses the conference work.

The conference worked within the framework of the worldwide plan of actions in the population field adopted by the previous worldwide conference held in Bucharest in 1974. This plan stresses that social and economic transformations are the basis for an efficient solution of population problems and that the implementation of demographic policy is the sovereign right of every state.

The urgency of the topic of this conference is due to a number of factors. A marked drop in mortality, especially infant mortality, and an increase in the life span have occurred under the effect of scientific and technical progress and the improvement in medical services for the public, including in developing countries. At the remaining high birthrate level this has led to a rapid increase in the population, mainly in developing countries. Economic and social backwardness inherited from the colonial past of many of these countries has begun to be aggravated in connection with the relatively rapid population growth.

The world population rose from 4 billion in 1974 to 4.8 billion in 1984. True, during that period the annual rates of population growth were reduced from 2 to 1.7 percent. Nevertheless, the annual population growth during the last 10 years has remained almost constant at the level of 78 million and it is expected that it will rise to 89 million in 1995-2000.

According to UN data, the world population will grow for another 110 years, although at slower rates. According to the average forecast version, by the year 2000 the population will reach 6.1 billion and by the end of the next century it will be stabilized at the level of 10.5 billion. Ninety-five percent of the population growth will occur at the expense of developing countries.

Representatives of Western countries, adhering to neo-Malthusian positions, declared that the excessive population growth was the main factor in the backwardness, poverty and hunger in developing countries. Thereby, they tried to divert attention from the basic cause of backwardness in developing countries, that is, merciless exploitation on the part of world imperialism.

To counterbalance the views of bourgeois theoreticians, the representatives of the USSR and other socialist countries invariably uphold their position based on the recognition of a close connection and mutual dependence of economic and social development with demographic processes. The rise in the level of economic development makes it possible to improve public health, to raise the level of education and culture, to draw women into public production, to organize state social insurance and to ensure normal living conditions for people in their old age. This leads to desirable shifts in demographic processes.

Measures for a compulsory limitation of the birthrate have never been taken in the Soviet Union. Under the conditions of a rapid economic advance on the basis of the planning system and public ownership of means of production, establishment of a powerful industry and developed agriculture and a sharp improvement in social conditions the population mortality during the years of Soviet rule was reduced to one-third. The birthrate is now at the level of 20 per 1,000 people and the annual population growth comprises 1 percent.

The recognition of the sovereignty of the state in the implementation of its demographic policy and of the inalienable right of parents to determine the number of children and the intervals between their births is basic in the position of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The discussion of these opposite positions in population matters at international meetings and scientific symposiums and conferences has always been held with a sharp ideological struggle. This was also the case at the conference in Mexico.

On the whole, the conference in Mexico had an antiimperialist and antineocolonial direction. Developed capitalist countries pursued the line of depoliticizing the conference work, narrowing down the range of discussed problems and examining mainly problems of limiting the population growth. Developing countries, not denying the seriousness of demographic problems, proceeded from the fact that they were closely connected with a broad range of problems of political, economic and social development. Many delegations of these countries stressed in their speeches that, as a result of the predatory strategy of imperialist states and their neocolonialist exploitation, the economic situation of a number of developing countries was not improving.



The delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries actively supported the just demands of developing countries to eliminate discrimination in economic relations and to abolish trade barriers. The Soviet delegation pursued the policy of reflecting a provision on the need to search for the solution of population problems along the paths of upsurge in industrial and agricultural production in the documents of the conference. A solution of these problems is inseparably connected with the strengthening of peace and international security, prevention of the threat of a nuclear war, cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

The active work of the delegations of the USSR and other socialist countries and the support of their position by the majority of developing countries contributed to the fact that a new section entitled "Peace, Security and Population" was included in the concluding document of the conference "Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the Worldwide Plan of Actions in the Population Field." It stresses the importance of solving problems connected with ensuring peace, security, disarmament and international cooperation for social and economic development and improving the demographic situation in the world. It also indicates that switching financial and material resources from military programs to social and economic programs would contribute to the realization of the goals and tasks of the worldwide plan of actions in the population field. The presence of this section in recommendations creates possibilities for a subsequent solution of these problems within the framework of the UN.

The U.S. delegation made an attempt to impose a discussion of the problem of the "advantages of the economic market system" on the conference. Putting it forward as a model for developing countries, U.S. representatives tried to prove that with the introduction of this system population problems, which became aggravated or were solved too slowly allegedly owing to excessive state interference in the economic life, would also be solved. However, the participants in the conference with an overwhelming majority of votes rejected the proposals on the inclusion of these ideas in the concluding document. The conference also rebuffed U.S. attempts to make the granting of aid conditional on the countries' consent to implement the measures of demographic policy imposed on them.

The United States and Israel, which insisted on an exclusion of the recommendation agreed on in the course of the preparation for the conference, in which Israel was indirectly condemned for the occupation of Arab land and the establishment of its settlements on it, remained in a complete isolation during voting. Thus, in all directions the American position had no success.

On the whole, the recommendations for the further implementation of the worldwide plan of actions in the population field, which are the basic document of the conference, have undergone, as compared with the initial variant, significant changes in favor of the positions of socialist and the overwhelming majority of developing states.

Strengthening of the sections concerning the solution of population problems on the basis of social and economic measures is a positive factor. In particular, the section "Social and Economic Development and Population" confirms the

plan's provisions to the effect that social and economic transformations are primarily the basis for an efficient solution of population problems. At the same time, the sovereign right of states in the development, adoption and implementation of their demographic policy in accordance with national goals and needs, without any foreign interference, is affirmed.

The directive nature of recommendations to governments on the implementation of measures in the area of population policy has been eliminated to a significant extent. Recommendations have acquired a big political-economic and social direction. Provisions on the need to eliminate inequality in international economic relations and to activate the fight against poverty and on expanding employment and safeguarding the right to labor have been intensified in them. Especially great attention is paid to the status of women. The urgent need to draw them into public life on an equal basis with men and to eliminate all forms of discrimination is stressed.

The recommendations contain an appeal for further actions to reduce morbidity and mortality, to strengthen and expand the role of the family in population reproduction and to exercise the parents' right to determine the number of children by themselves. Great importance is attached to the further performance of research on uncovering interconnections between demographic changes and social and economic development and between natural resources and man's environment.

. . .

#### Facts and Figures

The average human life span increased in the past 10 years. However, considerable differences between developed and developing countries remain in this area. For example, the average life span in developed capitalist countries is 73 years and in developing countries, 56.6. At least in 40 Asian and African countries the life span does not exceed 50 years.

According to UN estimates, in 1984 a total of 490 million people live in countries of foreign Europe, 2,778 million, foreign Asia, 537 million, Africa, 658 million, America and 24 million, Australia and Oceania. On 1 July 1984 the population of the Soviet Union was 275 million. In all, almost one-third of the world population now lives in socialist countries.

Profound differences in the level of infantile mortality remain between developed and developing countries. The coefficient of infantile mortality is 17 and 92 cases per 1,000 born children respectively.

The birthrate coefficient on a worldwide scale was lowered from 32.7 percent in 1974 to 27.3 percent in 1984. In developing countries during this period the birthrate was lowered by 19 percent.

The share of the urban population is growing throughout the world. From 1974 through 1984 it rose from 38 to 41.3 percent. It is expected that by the end of the present century one-half of the world population will live in cities.

Big cities play a leading role in the growth of the urban population. In the last 10 years the number of cities throughout the world with a population of 4 million and more increased from 28 to 41. In developing countries their number almost doubled--from 15 to 27. According to forecasts, there will be 66 such cities in the world by the year 2000.

#### Interview in PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 p 3

/Interview with A. Nevzorov, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, head of the Soviet delegation at the international population conference in Mexico, by A. Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA correspondent: "Complex World of Demography"

/Text More than 140 countries, as well as representatives of specialized UN institutions and of intergovernment, non-government and national liberation movements, took part in the international population conference held in Mexico recently. A. Kolesnichenko, PRAVDA correspondent, asked A. Nevzorov, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, head of the Soviet delegation, to discuss its work.

/Question Aleksey Vasil'yevich, in your opinion, in what did the present conference differ primarily from the conference in Bucharest in 1974?

/Answer Whereas 10 years ago the efforts of delegations were aimed at the establishment of a worldwide plan of actions in the population field, today the discussion concerned the way that this plan was being realized, as well as the development of new recommendations for its subsequent implementation.

The conference was held in a sharply aggravated international situation, which, of course, was reflected in the content and nature of debates. By the admission of most participants population problems directly affect the political, economic and social interests of countries and nations and their solution cannot be considered separately from problems of peace and general security. That is why the proposal by the representatives of CEMA member countries to include an additional section "Peace, Security and Population" in the concluding document of the conference received support and was adopted.

/Question It is well known that some western demographers are inclined to consider population problems outside the social and economic context, rehashing the notorious Malthusian theory, which has long been refuted by science and life. What view predominated in Mexico?

/Answer Of course, the points of view of the participants in the meeting did not always coincide. However, most delegations, primarily those of socialist, as well as many developing, states, proceeded from the fact that demographic processes were determined by social and economic factors. Not the rapid population growth in itself, but backwardness in the social and economic development of the "third world" countries and the persisting predatory neocolonial

strategy of monopolist capital, which worsens the economic situation of countries recently freed from colonial oppression--these are the causes of the increasing gap in the levels of their development as compared with a number of capitalist states.

Despite the attempt by some delegations to narrow down the range of discussed problems and to limit them to particularly demographic ones, the conference was of a political nature with an anti-imperialist direction. Many delegations mentioned the international situation worsening through the fault of imperialist circles as the basic obstacle for progressive changes in the population field. Demographic policy, as part of the social and economic policy, delegates stressed, can be successfully realized only under the conditions of peace and fruitful international cooperation.

/Question/ How did the conference describe the present demographic situation in the world?

/Answer/ In the last 10 years the rates of population growth on the planet were lowered. This is connected with a decline in the birthrate level, although in most countries in Africa and Western Asia it is high as before. The fact that, as a result of the improvement in public health, the mortality of the population declined, also had an effect. The average life span increased everywhere, although not in the same way. The conference also noted the fact that in developing countries there was a big proportion of children and youth in the population, while in developed countries the share of elderly people was growing.

The world population annually increases by approximately 78 million. By the year 2000 it can reach more than 6 billion, as compared with 4.76 billion in 1984.

It was noted at the conference that social and economic progress was the basis for the solution of demographic problems. In connection with this the importance of the experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of vast importance. The efficiency of the demographic policy pursued in the USSR directly depends on a rise in the people's well-being, on the attention with which mothers and children are surrounded in our country and on advances in public health.

The following feature is noteworthy: The U.S. delegation imposed on the conference the discussion of the problem of the "advantages of the economic market system" for the solution of population problems. However, its attempts to prove that demographic development allegedly suffered from an excessive interference of the state in economic life were doomed to complete failure.

/Question/ What can be said about the results of the conference work?

/Answer/ Undoubtedly, that the conference in Mexico will give a new impetus for the activation of the work of some states and the UN in the population field.

Owing to the efforts of the delegations of socialist and many developing states significant changes were introduced in the recommendations for the further implementation of the worldwide plan of actions in the population field. The participants in the conference opposed the reduction of diverse demographic problems to the narrow range of problems of population growth in the world and measures to reduce it. The provisions of the plan to the effect that social and economic transformations were primarily the basis for an efficient solution of population problems were confirmed. Recommendations acquired a great political-economic and social clarity. A section on the connection of problems of peace and security with population not only appeared in them, but provisions on the need to eliminate inequality in international economic relations, to activate the fight against poverty, to expand the sphere of employment for the population and to more fully ensure its right to labor were also strengthened.

The debates that evolved at the conference once again confirmed the complexity and diversity of the demographic processes occurring in the world and the importance of a joint search for ways of efficiently managing them.

11,439

CSP: 1807/105

REGIONAL

SAGOYAN ADDRESSES ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET

GF191830 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Dec 84 p 3

[Speech by Grant Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee, at the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian Supreme Soviet in Yerevan on 7 December 1984]

[Text] Comrade deputies, the present Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session is being held during a political and work upsurge.

Our country is preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress which will define the economic strategy and tactics in the new communist construction stage.

Armenia's workers accepted with deep satisfaction, as all the Soviet people did, the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and conclusions mentioned in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech during the 15 November CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. The rational management strategy noted at the Politburo's session toward a decisive change in the intensification of production is a comprehensive program and practically comprises our entire economic life. The rational use of labor, the constant improvement in the quality of public consumers goods and services, the large-scale introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production and the perfection of the entire national economy mechanism are the tasks in which the economic strategy of the party in the current stage are concentrated.

Comrade deputies, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers is presenting for your revision and approval the 1985 state plan, the plan of the final year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period. The plan outline has been established in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and the resolutions of the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress and the central committee's plenums which project the further development of the republic's national economy and its separate branches.

The republic's 1985 socioeconomic development state plan outline has been comprehensively reviewed at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission and the other standing commissions and at the Armenian Trade Unions Council.

In his speech Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the profound and comprehensive nature of the 1985 plan and budget, analyzed the reasons for the existing shortcomings and difficulties and pointed out the tasks of the party, soviet, planning, and economic bodies in the further development of the republic's economy and the perfection of the style and methods of its management.

By implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party Congresses and those of the party's central committee plenums and the instructions mentioned in the speeches of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, and thanks to the great organizational and political work of the party, soviet, and economic organizations, the Armenian workers have achieved basic successes in the development of the economy and the raising of the people's standard of living. The economy development rates during 1984 and the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan according to the expected results will be at the level of the basic denominators projected by the five-year plan, with certain denominators being higher.

The volume of industrial output compared to 1983 will increase by 6.3 percent, in 4 years by 24.3 percent against the 22.5 percent of the five-year plan target. The targets for the production of the most important types of industrial products are being fulfilled and overfulfilled.

Labor productivity in industry taken as a whole will grow by 4.1 percent in 1984 against the 2.2 percent projected by the plan and in 4 years by 11.7 percent and the 55 percent of additional growth in industrial output for the period 1981-1984 will be achieved on this basis.

Radio technology and electronic industry, instruments manufacture and precision machine-tools manufacturing are developing more rapidly as well as those branches which aid in technical progress. These have positive effects on the rational use of labor and material resources and perfecting the structure of production.

The republic's food program is being fulfilled successfully. Thanks to the clear work organization and more efficient use of technology, in 4 years the collectives of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were able to increase the average volume of gross agricultural output by 11.8 percent compared to the period 1976-1980 and against the 8.3 percent projected by the five-year plan.

During the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the freight turnover of the general use vehicle transport will grow by 9.9 percent and that of air transport by 17.1 percent. The general-purpose roads, communications, radio stations, and television networks have been expanded.

A large capital construction program is being realized in the republic. The volume of capital investments in the national economy from all financing sources will stand at R1.35 billion this year. Capital investments from all financing sources in the national economy during the 4 years of the five-year plan period will stand at R5.21 billion.

The successes in economic construction have made it possible to constantly implement the program to further raise the people's standards of living.

The retail goods turnover during the year will increase by 4.3 percent and in the 4 years of the five-year plan period by 10.8 percent.

In 1984, on the basis of all financing sources, apartment blocks with a general area of 1.13 million square meters will be commissioned against the 1.03 million square meters projected by the five-year plan. In the 4 years of the five-year plan period over 51,400 families will receive new residences in state buildings; and 14,700 families will improve their housing conditions on the basis of cooperative and private construction. New successes have been achieved in the expansion of the health, education, and culture network and the improvement of the work, living, and leisure conditions of the workers.

Along with the notable successes achieved in the economic and cultural construction work during the past years of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, it should be pointed out that not in all the national economy branches have active measures been taken to eliminate the shortcomings and use the existing reserves, to maintain state and planning discipline, and raise the efficiency of public production.

Individual industrial ministries, associations, and enterprises are not fulfilling the plan targets for raising output and labor productivity, saving material and fuel resources, and introducing new technics and technologies.

There are considerable losses in agricultural output particularly during the cultivation of crops and the standard of mechanization in agriculture and livestock breeding is low.

The elimination of shortcomings in capital construction is slow. The commissioning plans to fixed capital are not being fulfilled and the operational schedules and planned expenses of various construction projects are not being maintained.

Comrade deputies, the outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR socioeconomic development state plan has been established in accordance with the party's social and economic policy. It is based on the necessity for the republic's economic and social development, to increase progress, the introduction of additional labor resources in public production, the rapid development of the mountain and small towns and residential areas, and the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan targets.

The task is to strengthen and develop successful projects, expand dynamism in the economy's development, more actively resolve the problems of production and its retooling on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements, and improve the management of the national economy.

In the future the work carried out on the maximum use of intensive growth factors in the economy should be strengthened. The intensification and



efficiency of production greatly depend on increasing labor productivity. It is planned to raise labor productivity in public work during the year by 5.1 percent and the entire five-year plan period by 20.8 percent, in industry by 3.9 percent and 16.1 percent respectively, and in construction by 3 percent and 20.5 percent. This will make it possible to achieve 79 percent additional growth in national revenue, 59 percent additional growth in industrial output, and total growth in construction work.

It is planned to decrease material consumption in production by 3.7 percent during the five-year plan period which will ensure the saving of R197 million in material expenses.

Great attention has been paid to the technical retooling of all branches of the national economy. The labor resources allocation in the national economy during the year will grow by 5.2 percent, in industry by 3.1 percent, and agriculture by 11.2 percent.

The efforts of the republic's scientific establishments will be directed toward the solution of problems dealing with energy, agriculture, the protection of the environment, the rational use of natural resources and various other social and economic problems facing the republic, and the establishment of scientific, technical, objective and comprehensive programs.

The plan reflects the party's and government's demands on the further perfection of the economic mechanism and planning.

The republic's industrial development is defined taking into account the fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan targets, raising production efficiency, eliminating existing shortcomings and realizing the tasks of strengthening the planning and state discipline.

It is expected to increase industrial output volume by 4.6 percent during the year and 30 percent in the five-year plan period, which corresponds to the five-year plan targets.

The development of the industries of machine building, metal work, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, timber and wood processing, light industry, condensed fodder, and plastics are expected to be on the level or over the five-year plan target for industrial output growth. With this, the republic's industrial branches' structure projected by the five-year plan will be maintained and various consuming and scientific branches will grow.

It is expected to raise electricity production to 14.78 billion kw/hrs and its consumption in the national economy to 12.2 billion kw/hrs. It is planned to continue the construction of Spandaryan hydroelectric power station, carry out preparatory work on the expansion of the Armenian nuclear electric power station and commission the Illichovsk-Yerevan gas pipeline.

In nonferrous metallurgy on the basis of more rational use of raw materials and production capabilities the volume of output production will exceed the

five-year plan target by 3.3 points (although the production of unprocessed aluminum will be stopped in order to improve the atmospheric conditions in Yerevan).

In the chemical and petrochemical industry branch, output will increase by 4.1 percent during the year. The production of caustic soda, chemical yarns and fibers, synthetic rubbers and plastic, and resin gums will increase. It is planned to commission capabilities for the production of chloroprene rubber and to continue the new chlorinex production center construction.

As before, the rapid development of machine building in accordance with the entire industrial growth rate will have special significance for the republic's economy. The output volume of this branch during the year will grow by 8.2 percent, and in the five-year plan period by 64 percent against the 60.4 percent of the five-year plan target. The output production excess will be basically ensured on the basis of raising the technical standard of all its branches and first of all through the technical retooling and restructuring of the operating enterprises. Taken as a whole the high growth rate of the branch in accordance with the direction adopted in the republic will be ensured on the basis of the fast development of the radioelectronics industry, machine-tool building, vehicle industry, and other branches. The cultural, household, and economic goods production will be further increased and their brands expanded. It is planned to complete the construction of Maralik illuminating technics electric appliances factory and Koris micro-electrical engines factory, to continue the construction of Ashtarak communications equipment, and so forth.

The planned volumes for the production of construction material industry output will ensure the republic's requirements for it. The volume of output of this branch will grow by 3.4 percent during the year. The production of precast ferroconcrete construction materials will increase by 13 percent during the five-year plan period, that of ceramic tiles 38.5 percent, asphalt and cement by 25.3 percent and wall materials by 14 percent. The expansion and reconstruction of Ararat cement and tiles combine will be continued.

In the timber, cellulose paper and wood processing industry the output volume during the year will grow by 4.3 percent and during the entire five-year plan period by 28.1 percent against the 27.9 percent of the five-year plan target. The production of furniture compared to 1980 will increase by 39.1 percent against the 36.1 percent of the five-year plan target, thanks to the intensification and technical retooling of the operating enterprises. It is planned to complete the reconstruction of Oktemberyan furniture factory.

The development of light industry will be achieved through the technical retooling of enterprises, expansion, and the qualitative improvement of products. The output volume of this branch is expected to grow by 4.3 percent during the year and by 35 percent during the five-year plan period compared with the five-year plan target of 34.6 percent. The production of a number of highly demanded goods will be expanded during the five-year plan

period; the production of cotton products will increase by 10.2 percent, silk products by 14.8 percent, hosiery by 30.2 percent, sewn vests by 70.5 percent, and leather footwear by 30.7 percent. Capabilities will be consolidated in the Maralik spinning factory, and the construction of the No 1 shoe factory, Kirovakan spinning factory, and Sisyan sewn products factory will be continued.

The volume of the republic's industrial output compared with 1984 will grow by 5.4 percent and compared to 1980 by 39.6 percent. This corresponds to the five-year plan targets. The development of production of local industry ministry enterprises is planned to meet the five-year plan target level, with its volume increasing by 43.2 percent. Output through the use of local raw materials and production residues will increase by 15 percent compared to 1984.

Comrade deputies, giving important significance to the solution of the food problem, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian SSR Government are taking all means in order to constantly realize the program for the development of agroindustrial complex branches.

A total of R363 million in capital investments will be allocated for the development of all agroindustrial complex branches in 1985. It is planned to complete over R341 million worth of capital investments in the entire agricultural work complex. This is R308 million in state investments which is R27 million above the five-year plan targets.

Large-scale land reclamation work will be carried out on the basis of the October 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions and the resolutions of the November 1984 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum with regard to raising the efficiency of reclamation work and use reclaimed lands for the stable growth of the country's food reserve.

The area of irrigable lands will increase by 6,000 hectares in 1985 and in the entire 11th Five-Year Plan period by 30,000 hectares. A total of 15,000 hectares of pastures will be irrigated and work will be carried out to improve land reclamation conditions and to reconstruct irrigation networks and ensure their water supply. The construction of the Sevaperd water reservoir and Ranchpar pumping station will be completed, the construction of the Herher water reservoir and the third stage of the Talin irrigation network will be continued, and the construction of the Kedik and Kaps water reservoirs will start. The construction of residential centers near poultry factories and livestock breeding complexes will continue as well as the creation of new sovkhoses in Bagramyan Rayon and the restructuring of villages in the construction zone of the water reservoirs.

Agricultural technology will increase considerably. Agriculture will receive 1,660 trucks, 1,270 tractors, 1,220 tractor attachments, 170 grain cultivation combines, and other highly productive technology.

A total of R67 million in capital investments will be allocated for residential, cultural, and social construction in the villages, or 24 percent more than that in 1984.

Gross agricultural output is planned to reach R920 million, which compared to the average annual output of the five-year plan period and the same denominator achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan period ensures an additional growth of 13 percent against the 10.9 percent of the five-year plan targets.

Particular attention will be paid to the development of livestock breeding. Measures for further strengthening the fodder basis will be realized. Fodder crop sowing areas will increase by more than 12,000 hectares compared to 1984. Radical improvement work on pastures will be carried out on 2,000 hectares and surface improvement work on 16,000 hectares of pastures and prairies, and agricultural land assimilation and improvement work on 10,300 hectares.

Milk available for public consumption will increase by 31 percent and that of eggs by approximately 90 percent.

All this will make it possible to increase the volume of state purchases in comparison with 1984; that of the meat by 3.6 percent, milk by 2.8 percent, and eggs by 5.8 percent.

According to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee instructions on taking more active measures for a balanced and organized development of private and subsidiary farms, the plan projects giving them possible assistance in obtaining the necessary materials, fertilizers, fodder, pigs, and chicks as well as in selling excess products.

The production volumes of the most important food industry branches' output have been defined on the basis of the procurement volumes of agricultural raw materials handed for industrial cultivation as well as the orders for food products presented by the trade organizations. Their production volume compared to the expected results of this year will grow by 2.7 percent and in the five-year plan period by 11.8 percent. Meat production during the year will increase by 4.9 percent, whole milk products by 2.5 percent, oil by 10.6 percent, fruit and vegetable preserves by 5.3 percent, powdered sugar prepared from sugarbeet by 4 percent, flour by 2.4 percent, and so forth.

Comrade deputies, the further development and comprehensive perfection of transport has been planned taking into account the satisfaction of the national economy and population demands toward transportation.

Freight turnover of general-use vehicle transport will grow by 5.4 percent during the year and by 15.8 percent during the overall five-year plan period, and that of passenger transport by 2.9 and 19 percent, respectively. It is planned to construct or reconstruct 76 km of general use roads, and the Ichevan-Razdan master railway. The volume of communications output during the year will grow by 3.8 percent and by 29.1 percent during the five-year plan period, which is 3.1 percent higher than the five-year plan target. The capacity of city telephone networks will grow by 29 percent and that of the villages by 36.5 percent.

Comrade deputies, the growth of the republic's economic potential greatly depends on the volume of capital investments and their efficient use.

Capital investments in the national economy from all finance sources will reach R1.45 billion in 1985 which is 21.8 percent above the five-year plan target.

Some R955 million, or 71.7 percent of state capital investments, will be allocated to the construction of production installations. The considerable part of these means will be directed toward the reconstruction, expansion, and technical retooling of operating enterprises to improve the efficiency of invested resources. Particular attention is to be paid to speeding up the commissioning of capabilities and installations.

The economic potential created in the republic and the raising of the efficiency of public production is the basis for further promoting the people's material and cultural standard. For this purpose, 77 percent of the national revenue will be used.

The real income of the population will increase by 3.5 percent in comparison with 1984. It is planned to make the average monthly wages of the laborers and employees reach R181.5 and that of the kolkhoz workers R167, an increase on 1984 by 2.9 and 3.1 percent, respectively.

The state and cooperative trade retail goods turnover will grow by 4.7 percent, or R3.15 billion.

The volume of consumers services to the population will grow by 6.8 percent during the year and by 46.7 percent during the five-year plan period; volume in the rural areas will grow by 13.1 and 84 percent, respectively, which is higher than the five-year plan targets.

Housing construction will proceed on a large front. It is planned to commission on the basis of all financing sources apartment blocks with a general area of 1.198 million square meters, as compared with 1 million square meters projected by the five-year plan. On the basis of all financing sources, during the entire five-year plan period apartment blocks with a general area of 5.47 million square meters will be commissioned, which is 73,000 square meters over the five-year plan target. The planned volume of housing construction will make it possible to make the average ensurance of area per city resident reach 12.75 square meters by the end of 1985 against the 12.48 square meters projected by the five-year plan.

Over R74 million in capital investments will be allocated to the development of municipal services and urban electric transport.

Education, culture, and health will be further developed. It is planned on the basis of state capital investments to commission preschool establishments for 6,400 students and public education schools for 16,900 students against the 6,200 and 12,000 projected by the five-year plan. The number of hospital beds compared to 1984 will increase by 950 and reach 29,410.

Further measures to protect the environment will be implemented. It is planned to commission biological sewage cleaning structures in 1985 in Echmiadzin and Abaran; construction continues on similar stations in Kirovakan, Spitak, Dilidhan, and Masis. Measures to protect agricultural crops and forests from pests and diseases by biological methods will be implemented on 45,000 hectares of land. The realization of environment protection measures on Lake Sevan will continue. A total of R41.8 million worth of state capital investments will be allocated for environment protection measures.

Comrade deputies, the targets projected in the 1985 plan will ensure the realization of the main tasks and basic directions defined by the 1981-85 socioeconomic development plan.

There is no doubt that the republic's workers under the leadership of the Communist Party will actively participate in the socialist emulation for the realization of the state plan targets and will welcome the 27th congress of our Leninist party and the 40th anniversary of the great victory with great labor achievements and will achieve new and great successes in the republic's economic and social development work for the prosperity of our great fatherland.

CSO: 1838/23

## REGIONAL

### OFFICIALS SPEAK AT ARMENIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

#### Demirchyan's Speech at Plenum

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[Excerpts from speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 22 November 1984]

[Text] Comrades, the routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in October reviewed the question of "a long-term plan for raising the efficiency of reclamation and the use of reclaimed lands for the stable growth of the country's food reserve."

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's vivid and comprehensive speech delivered at the plenum was a profound and comprehensive analysis of the current state of the country's agriculture and assessed the organizational and political work carried out by the party committees and soviet and economic bodies toward the socioeconomic development of the villages and the realization of the food program.

The plenum fully approved the instructions and conclusions mentioned in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech regarding the basic directions for further development of the country's economy, intensification of agricultural production, and increasing the role of land reclamation in the growth of agricultural production.

The plenum approved the plan established by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the reclamation of lands by the year 2000 which was summarized in the speech by Comrade N. A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which he delivered during the plenum.

Thanks to the constant realization of the large-scale land reclamation plan established by the May 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, massive reclamation of agricultural land has been carried out in the country. In accordance with the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum management and the economic mechanism in the agrarian sector are being perfected, the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is being strengthened, and large-scale social changes are being realized in the villages.

The significance given by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee to the agricultural development of the republic is known. At the party's congress and the Central Committee plenums, particularly the January and July 1975 and July 1978 plenums, we established a comprehensive program for the intensification of agricultural production, and raising the efficiency of the use of irrigated lands and the expansion of land reclamation and irrigation networks construction. The June 1982 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee approved the republic's food program.

The capital investments for land reclamation are being constantly increased. In the period between 1966 and 1984 they reached more than R1.35 billion, including R884 million for construction and installation work. The value of commissioned fixed capital reached R915 million and the area of irrigational lands has increased by 123,000 hectares and that of drained lands by 350,000 hectares. Work has been carried out to reconstruct the irrigation systems on 116,000 hectares of land and to increase their water supply.

These works were particularly carried out in 1977 after the adoption of the decision of historic significance for our republic by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the "measures for the further development of the irrigational lands in the Armenian SSR and the raising of their efficiency."

That decision is a comprehensive activity aimed at solving a number of radical problems in the republic's agricultural development, at strengthening the material and technical basis of land reclamation, and the creation of water accumulation capabilities in 16 big water reservoirs with an overall volume of 1 billion cubic meters through the ordainment of the free flowing of rivers. The decision projects concrete measures for the agricultural assimilation and circulation of new irrigational lands in Ararat field and its rayons before the mountains, for raising the standard of irrigational agronomy, and to efficiently use water resources. This large-scale program is being implemented constantly.

The construction of Akhuryan water reservoir with a capacity of 525 million cubic meters has been completed. It will ensure the irrigation of 30,000 hectares of new lands in Talin, Any, Oktemberyan, and Bagramyan Rayons; and the Chogaz water reservoir, with a capacity of 45 million cubic meters, has been constructed to irrigate 2,000 hectares in Uchevan Rayon and 2,700 hectares in Noyemberyan Rayon. The Sevaperd and Alavar water reservoirs have been commissioned, the completion of Gakhum water reservoir is nearing and work is being carried out toward the construction of the Herher, Ketik, and Davidbek water reservoirs. The technical and economic establishment of a number of new water reservoirs have been outlined.

Comprehensive work is being carried out to improve the excessively moist soil of Ararat field and the assimilation of saline soil, as well as the construction of the third stage of the Talin irrigation system consisting of more than 30,000 hectares, 18,000 hectares of which are in the 8 new sovkhozes of Bagramyan Rayon.



A number of expansive measures are being realized in the republic regarding the preservation and rational use of the natural resources of Lake Sevan. Immediately after the completion of the 49-km Arpa-Sevan tunnel, through which 250 million cubic meters of water is being filled annually from Lake Arpa to Lake Sevan, construction began on a hydrotechnical structures system to direct part of the Lake Vorotan waters (160 million cubic meters per year) to Lake Sevan.

A comprehensive scheme to protect the environment at Lake Sevan and to rationally use its natural resources has been formed and established. The scheme projects measures to raise the level of the lake by 5 to 6 meters. In order to protect the Lake Sevan waters from pollution, the annular collector, Sevan-Razdan sewage collector, clearing structures, and other installations are being constructed.

The construction of the Ranchpar pumping station, with a capacity of 40 million cubic meters, constructed to use waters other than the Lake Sevan waters, is nearly complete. Preparatory works are being carried out on the construction of Yeghvard water reservoir, which has a capacity of 220 million cubic meters, on the compensation of 90 million cubic meters of Lake Sevan water, and to make irrigational 10,000 hectares of land in Nayiri and Ashtarak Rayons.

Thanks to these and other works the flow of 1.252 billion cubic meters of water will be ordained, which will create an increase in the surface area of irrigated lands and the supply of water to reclaimed lands.

The decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and those of the following plenums and the republic's food program are being constantly realized. The rate of gross agricultural output volume growth during the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan period will be 11.8 percent against the 8.3 percent projected by the plan.

The average annual production of agricultural provisions will stand at over R871 million, that is, R89 million more than the 10th Five-Year Plan period and R241 million more than the 9th Five-Year Plan period. In this way growth will be 11.8 percent and 38.8 percent, respectively.

In honor of the workers of agriculture, the agroindustrial complex, and other branches, it should be noted that regardless of the difficult weather conditions of the past 2 years, taken as a whole they fulfilled their tasks and secured the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations for the production of basic agricultural products and their sale to the state. We also point out with satisfaction the great contribution to the development of agriculture made by the work collectives of industry, construction, transport, national economy, and other branches.

The current agricultural year is concluding successfully. A total of 67,100 tons of grain, 230,600 tons of grapes, 115,700 tons of fruit, 143,900 tons of beetroot, 341,800 tons of vegetables, and 126,600 tons of potatoes have been sent to storage centers, recultivating enterprises, and trade

organizations. According to 1 November figures, the meat procurement volume in comparison with last year has increased by 9,500 tons and that of eggs by 25 million. It should be pointed out that for the first time around 116,000 to 117,000 tons of meat will be purchased in the republic this year. Regardless of the constant drought in almost all regions of the republic, the farms have accumulated over 2.2 million tons of coarse and succulent fodder.

As you see, a lot has been done. However, there is more to be done in the coming years.

Based on the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers' decision on "a long-term plan for raising the efficiency of reclamation and the use of reclaimed lands for the stable growth of the country's food reserve," it has been projected to make the surface area of irrigational lands in the Armenian SSR between 400,000 hectares to 470,000 hectares, expand the land reclamation works in Ararat field and the Akhuryan river banks, realize water construction works to increase the water supply to the lands on the banks of Lake Razdan, complete the construction of Kaps and Yegvard water reservoirs, increase the grape and fruit production in irrigational lands, and create a stable basis for fodder production.

So that the republic's party, soviet, and agricultural bodies and primary party organizations correctly decide their direction and resolve in the best possible way the tasks set by the central committee's October plenum with regard to the further intensification of agriculture through large-scale land reclamation works, we must criticize and analyze the achieved results and detect the shortcomings in our work which are hindering the increase of efficiency of the republic's irrigation farming.

The rational and efficient use of soil is exceptionally important and a primary socioeconomic task. Each hectare of land should operate more intensively and give more results every year. In one word, we are obliged to constantly raise the intensification and crop yield of agronomy. Here the major and decisive factor is the raising of the compensation of the irrigated lands.

These lands now comprise 282,200 hectares, or 21.2 percent of the republic's agricultural land. The 82 to 83 percent of the gross annual agricultural output of the republic is from the irrigated lands.

Certain work is being carried out with us to raise the efficiency of irrigation farming. During the 11th Five-Year Plan period the average agricultural production has increased when compared to the average annual production of the 9th Five-Year Plan period. Production of potatoes has increased by 67.1 percent, beetroot by 36 percent, grapes by 48.6 percent, vegetables by 11.1 percent, fruits by 20.7 percent, and grain by 29.2 percent.

The agricultural crop yield of the republic's front-ranking farms is proof of the great potentials of each hectare of irrigated land.

In Lenugh village kolkhoz of Echmiadzhin Rayon, 61.8 centners of grain per hectare have been produced this year, while the brigade of the same farm led by Comrade Saak Amiryan has produced 76.5 centners per hectare. The Batikyan and Lanchaghpuyr sovkhoses in Kamo Rayon produced over 300 centners of potatoes per hectare in 1984. The Vanashen village kolkhoz in Ararat Rayon has secured an average of 352.2 centners of grapes per hectare from 68 hectares of vineyards.

An average of 107 to 144 centners of fruit per hectare has been produced by the farms of Zanfida, Oktember, and Mayisyan village in Oktemberyan Rayon. The Mayisyan, Voskegask, Garibdzhanyan, and Azatan village kolkhoses and many other farms in Akhuryan Rayon produce 500 to 600 centners of beetroot per hectare every year. Many farms in Artashat, Masis, Razdan, and other rayons have made the average vegetable crop yield per hectare reach 700 to 800 centners or more.

The above-mentioned denominators have been achieved thanks to the intensification of production of irrigated lands, the implementation of prominent technology and high-yield sorts, the raising of the standard of arable farming, the improvement of work organization, and other factors.

Unfortunately, such high denominators as we have noted have only been achieved by the front-ranking farms. The overall agricultural production of the irrigated lands in the republic is impermissibly low. It is not possible to reconcile this with the fact that we are receiving R1,100 to R1,200 of gross output per hectare of irrigated land, or a mere 22 to 23 centners of grain, 140 to 150 centners of potatoes, 240 to 250 centners of vegetables, 70 to 80 centners of melon products, 130 to 140 centners of silage products, and 45 to 50 centners of fruit per hectare.

In 1983, the Ashtarak and Amasiya Rayons produced a mere 12 to 13 centners of grain per hectare of irrigated land while Talin Rayon produced 7.2 centners of grain per hectare.

Tumanyan and Stepanavan Rayons have produced 447 to 474 centners of fodder roots per hectare of irrigated land, which we cannot consider as a particularly high denominator, while in Vartenis, Krasnoselsk, and Sisyan Rayons, that indicator has not exceeded 100 centners.

It is impermissible that 11.5 percent of the farms engaged in potato production produce an average of 50 centners of potatoes per hectare, which is nearly as much as they have planted. The denominators also are not good in the vegetable agriculture section. Among 25 percent of the farms engaged in vegetable production, the average crop yield per hectare barely reaches 100 centners.

The crop yield of perennials is very low. The situation is no better in the cultivation of feed corn. The average crop yield of this valuable agricultural crop in the republic stood at 189 centners per hectare in 1983. The Talin, Spitak, Krasnoselsk, Vartenis, and Any Rayons have "succeeded" in producing two to three times less than this quantity.

Indeed, it is easy to use bad weather conditions as an excuse. In truth, the weather does not always treat agricultural workers well. However, the talk is about irrigated lands and the crops ensured from them. Even if we agree with such leaders and experts then it is impossible to explain how other farms having similar climatic conditions are achieving high results. The Medz Vedi village kolkhoz in Ararat Rayon has produced 224 centners of grapes, 630 centners of vegetables, and 237 centners of potatoes per hectare this year and the Shidlu village kolkhoz has produced 94.3 centners of grapes, 220 centners of vegetables, and a mere 40 centners of potatoes per hectare. The party rayon committees and people's deputies rayon soviet executive committees have a lot to think about here.

The Baravakar sovkhos in Shamshadin Rayon has produced 100 centners of grapes per hectare, which in itself is not very good while in Dzaghavan Rayon which is in the same district four times less this amount has been produced. The party raykom and the people's deputies rayon soviet executive committee should make a serious assessment of this issue and establish concrete measures to improve the state of affairs in the lagging farms. Similar examples can also be mentioned from various rayons of the republic.

It is necessary to directly say that such a failure in crop yield is due to rude violations of agricultural technology, low standards in the organization of agronomy and production, particularly, low standards in irrigation works, wrong selection of agricultural products and materials, insufficient seed crops, and finally low discipline and irresponsible cadres, farm leaders, and experts in particular.

It is also proof of planning mistakes, irrational specialization, and the wrong distribution of agricultural production.

The state planning committee, the agriculture ministry, the ministry of fruit and vegetables industry, the other agroindustrial complex ministries and departments and the rayon agroindustrial associations councils should make the necessary conclusions from the criticism, establish and realize concrete measures in order to raise the yield of irrigated lands in each farm and in this regard, raise the responsibility of the leaders and experts, many of whom are covering their inability to organize with various pretexts and justifications and are permitting considerable excesses in the use of water while there is a shortage of irrigation water.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers presidium agroindustrial complex affairs commission should in the briefest time take practical measures to improve the planning in the irrigated lands and perfect the specialization of production.

It is necessary to use the intensive agronomy systems more widely. In 1984 the planning of high crop growth over 25,000 hectares has been organized in our republic. The primary results are hopeful and prove the possibilities of this method.

Thanks to the measures taken by the January and June 1975 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenums, the state of land use in the republic has

considerably improved. However, we have not reached the target that each hectare of land and even more arable land should not remain unusable. In 1983 a total of 2,700 hectares of irrigated land has not been used and 13,400 hectares of land have not been irrigated. It is necessary to uproot the practice of wasting and not using land. It is necessary to always remember that the irrigated lands are gold funds and the efficient use of each hectare should be a subject of particular care and attention.

It is necessary to establish law and order in the organization of auditing the irrigated lands.

Today we are obliged to once again note at the central committee plenum that the low quality of melioration works realized in the past, the irresponsible attitude toward those works, and the voluntary approach has cost us highly. As strange as it is, some large areas have been fixed for irrigation and the water pipelines have been deployed in them without irrigation systems and sometimes even without water. It has also happened that even the lands that have been watered by rain and floods have been regarded as irrigated lands. All these are making themselves felt today.

Comrades, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out during the October plenum of the Central Committee that the problem is to increase grain production in a manner that in the coming years will meet all the needs of the country. The other unpostponeable task is to strengthen the existing positive ideas in livestock breeding and the ensurance of its rapid development.

In recent years, the republic has appropriately carried out the procurement plans for grain.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Echmiadzin, Oktemberyan, Akhuryan, and other rayons by using prominent agro-technology are producing stable high grain crops.

Along with this, there are still many shortcomings and unsolved questions in the organization of grain cultivation in our republic. Many farms and rayons taken as a whole for years now have been stagnating and have even deteriorated. In the 4 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan period the annual gross grain production in the republic in comparison with the corresponding periods of the 10th Five-Year Plan period have decreased 2-3 percent. Indeed, the drought made its cruel correction here but the major reason is the shortcomings in our work. The questions of fully ensuring the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with qualified grain seeds according to demands, the specialization, and centralization of seed-producing farms and the use of new and high-crop yielding local grains have still not been resolved in the republic. In many locations the agro-technology standard is low. Considerable losses are being permitted during crop cultivation.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers agroindustrial complex affairs commission, the ministry of agriculture, the party raykoms and the rayon soviets executive committees should take additional measures to ensure the

fulfillment of the October 1982 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum decision to make the average grain crop yield in the republic reach 30-35 centners in the coming years and the gross crop to total 400,000 tons. It should be recalled that we must reach the projected targets through the intensification of present cropland without increasing its size.

In recent years, the republic's party, soviet, and economic bodies have done considerable work toward the intensification of livestock breeding. In the 11th Five-Year Plan period compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan period the average volume of meat procurement has increased by 43.6 percent, that of milk by 43.6 percent and eggs 2.2 times. According to primary accounts in 1984 the average milk yield of cows stands at 2,075 kg while the average weight of cattle has reached 315 kg which is respectively 379 kg and 71 kg more than that of 1975.

While appropriately appreciating the achievements of the republic's farmers it should be pointed out here that we have many unused reserves and capabilities.

During the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko said: "We must raise the provision production of animals by first of all qualitatively improving the herds and decisively strengthening the fodder bases. The basic direction of livestock breeding development should be the achievement of more output with the same quantity through the rational use of labor means."

We must direct the organizational and political work of the party organizations, farmers and agricultural work collectives' efforts toward the fulfillment of this task.

In recent years the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government have taken a number of measures to intensify fodder production. There are many positive results in this field.

However, certain rayons are not sufficiently realizing measures for intensified fodder production and its conversion into a unique branch. Not all farms have fulfilled the targets for the expansion of fodder fields, the production of long-living pasture grass seeds, and the fertilization of grasslands and prairies with organic and mineral fertilizers. Technological processes such as briquetting and conservation of grass and production of vitamin grass are being carried out slowly. The construction of fodder storage centers is insufficient, including the rate of construction carried out by leading organizations.

All this is reducing the efficiency of fodder production and its procurement. The production of fodder crops through the extensive use of intermediate, repeated and after-harvest sowing on irrigated lands should be a basis for the expansion of fodder production. However, in many rayons of the republic the means for the production of two crops are being used insufficiently.

Comrades, there are huge fodder production reserves in our grasslands and prairies, the area of which is about 780,000 hectares. It is 60 percent of the available agriculture lands. Over half of the beef and lamb meat, milk and wool in the republic comes from the upkeep of farm animals during the pasture season. However, these pastures are not being used sufficiently at the moment. It is necessary to point out that the meadow and pasture farming is one of the branches of agricultural production which has experienced the least intensification. Pasture turnover and cattle grazing on the land is not being introduced, technical work is neglected, and mineral and organic fertilizers are being used considerably less than the defined norms.

The rational use of the grasslands and pastures is also being hindered by the fact that the effort to create agreeable work and living conditions for the farmers is slow, the roads are in an extremely unsatisfactory state, there are no telephones and radio communications, and the standard of electrification is low. The limited production and social installations of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the prairies are in a neglected state.

The water authorities and agricultural bodies are not ensuring the appropriate technical care of the pastures' irrigation systems in many rayons and are not preparing them in time for the pasture season. In Yekhegnadzor, Artik, Ashtarak, Shamshadin, and a number of other rayons the restoration and reparation work schedules of systems and structures are failing every year. Due to this, normal water supplies to the prairies are less than satisfactory.

The low rate of commissioning is also greatly affected by unplanned solutions and the low quality of construction work.

The state planning committee, the agriculture ministry, and the ministry of land reclamation and water resources must immediately find means to restructure the irrigation systems of the pastures in the shortest time.

Due to the uncomprehensive and discordant work methods used in the radical improvement of the grasslands and pastures, the implemented means are not giving corresponding results and the production of those fodder fields are not growing.

The speedup of the rate of improving and raising the quality of natural pastures is being considerably disturbed by the limited number of machines and equipment suitable for mountainous conditions. The work is being greatly harmed by the discordant work of the agriculture ministry, the state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, and the "Haykyughmekenayatsum" agricultural machinery production association toward the widespread introduction of modern machines and mechanisms and the production and perfection of mechanical systems for technological processes, stone collection, leveling, and spraying of fertilizers and herbicides.

The party committees and soviet and economic bodies must be responsible for dealing with questions on the improvement of prairie and pasture farming

and achieve its maximum use. The solution to this problem is of exceptionally important significance to environmental protection.

Regarding the fodder production problem we want to again point out that our biggest task is for the average annual fodder accumulation volume to reach 3 million tons and radically improve the quality and use of feed. The further increase of livestock provisions production will be ensured, the means will be created to make the average milk production of the cows reach between 3,000 to 3,500 kg, and the weight conditions of the animals delivered to the state will rise.

Chemicalization has a big role in the increase of crop yield from irrigated lands. The use of mineral fertilizers is constantly increasing in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the defined norms and times for soil fertilization are being violated. The laws for its transportation and preservation are also being violated, resulting in great losses. On many occasions the mineral fertilizers are going into the soil without taking into account the needs of the agro-technical plans. Moreover, those plans are not being reconsidered regularly.

The "Haykyughkimia" scientific production association is basically ensuring the supply of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals for the republic's agriculture. However, the association is not engaging sufficiently in the efficient use of chemicalization. Its supervision of the activities of its affiliated organizations, brigades, and circles is loose.

The agriculture and fruit and vegetables industry ministries should take practical measures to fully ensure that farms with irrigated lands have mineral fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals. Strict supervision should be organized for the efficient use of the chemicals.

It is widely known that the irrigated lands are more sensitive toward fertilization. Science has proved that, for example, when using fertilizer without irrigation, the wheat crop yield rises a mere 24 percent. Irrigation without fertilizer raises a crop yield by 106 percent, while the use of fertilizers and irrigation at the same time increases crop yield by 300 percent. This is affirmed by the work results of the majority of our farms.

However, this crop increase factor is not implemented everywhere. The irrigated lands should be primarily and fully ensured with mineral and organic fertilizers. The pretext that the quantity of fertilizers is insufficient is unfounded.

It is necessary to efficiently use all the allocated mineral fertilizers as well as notably increase the use of organic fertilizers, which is a valuable reserve for raising soil fertility.

Comrades, the problem of the rational use of irrigation water in the republic remains unsolved. In the majority of the rayons and farms the expenses are basically exceeding the planned denominators. The agriculture ministry and the land reclamation and water resources ministry are not ensuring the



establishment of scientifically based norms for the irrigation of agricultural lands. It has been established through many investigations that in almost every rayon irrigation is being carried out without supervision and without following agroindustrial laws.

It is necessary to put an end to such an irresponsible attitude toward water resources.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum must demand that the ministries of land reclamation and water resources, agriculture, and fruit and vegetables industry, and the state committee for utilization and conservation of surface and underground water resources take decisive measures for the elimination of the noted shortcomings and promote the responsibility of the agricultural and water resources organizations and farm leaders for saving and rationally using water.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers' decision to improve the use of irrigated lands in the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, receive higher crop yields from these lands, speed up the productivity of the capital investments carried out by the state for the irrigation of the lands and promote responsibility for the highly efficient use of irrigated lands, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers note that the use of irrigated lands for the cultivation of grain and other agricultural products should be done on the basis of signed contracts between the farm and the enterprises and organizations that engage in production services. [sentence as published]

The Armenian SSR Council of Minister should ensure the full and timely implementation of this decision.

The state of protection of the soil from erosion is causing great concern. Due to the discordant activities of the agriculture ministries and departments toward the planning of anti-erosion works and the allocation of lands for this purpose, and a lack of comprehensive hydro-technical, agro-technical, and forest irrigation measures, the soil preservation works are extremely insufficient. The danger of erosion increases because a considerable portion of the reclaimed lands are found on steep slopes. Irrigation there remains a big problem.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers presidium agroindustrial complex affairs commission, the corresponding ministries and departments, and the scientific establishments should take immediate steps to realize comprehensive measures for ending land erosion.

Proof of the mismanagement of land resources is that the land recultivation plans are being underfulfilled in the republic. The ministries of construction materials industry, land reclamation and water resources, industrial construction, agriculture, and highway construction and maintenance, the main administration for water resources construction, the nonferrous metallurgy administration, and the "Hayoski" association, with the permission of the local soviets executive committees, are continuing to rudely

violate land legislature. Every year large areas are being allocated for the industrial commissioning of open mines, construction works, and other purposes. After the commissioning of the mines, those areas are neglected while the reclamation of the lands are being carried out poorly and in small numbers. The republic's government should establish strict laws on this work.

Another important issue is that the construction of water reservoirs has received a large push in the republic. Under such conditions the accumulation and use of the underwater fertile soil takes on exceptionally important significance.

The active agricultural circulation of the saline and waterlogged lands of Ararat field is a big reserve for increasing agricultural production. This problem cannot be solved if, first, the reduction of the underground water level through drainage systems is not realized. But as strange as it seems, the rate of construction of collector and drainage systems is extremely slow. The targets for the reclamation of the saline lands of Ararat field and the improvement of the reclamation condition of other lands are not being fulfilled.

The state planning committee, the ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetables industry, and land reclamation and water resources, the state committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture, the main administration for water resources construction, the water resources outlining state institute, the land outlining institute, party raykoms, and rayon executive committees should take comprehensive measures to improve the reclamation condition of the lands in Ararat field and Shirak. They should consider the realization of these measures as a most important state task. These works should be under the constant supervision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and government.

Taking into account the extreme importance of the problem it would be smart to create a special commission dealing with this problem.

The further development of irrigation farming and the raising of its efficiency require a comprehensive approach toward the outlining of water resources projects and their construction and the agricultural assimilation of the nearby lands. Only through such an approach will it be possible to achieve higher efficiency and fast productivity of capital investments.

We have talked a lot on this subject but no progress is being noticed in the work. The cultural, technical, and preparatory works for the assimilation of lands are not being carried out. There is a notable lag in the assimilation of lands linked to the Talin irrigation system and the construction of new sovkhozes as a result of which it is not possible to rationally use the Akhuryan reservoir waters.

Until today the agriculture, land reclamation and water resources ministries and the main administration for water resources construction have not solved the questions of receiving, delivering, and preserving the improved lands.

Bagramyan Rayon, which was established in 1983, has a notable agrarian potential and already in the near future will become a substantial producer of agricultural provisions. As you know, a plan is being realized in the rayon for the assimilation of new lands surrounding Akhuryan water reservoir and the construction of seven new sovkhoz suburbs. The development of the new rayon requires the realization of large-scale socioeconomic measures and substantial material and labor resources.

However, the work rates are insufficient and incomprehensive. While we have irrigation water, reclaimed lands, and technology we are not able to organize production and receive corresponding productivity from the agricultural lands put into circulation. One of the main reasons for the situation is the extreme lag in the construction of suburbs. The main administration for water resources construction is allocating insufficient means for these purposes every year which also are being realized in a bad way.

A number of ministerial and departmental decisions and decrees have been adopted on the development of Bagramyan Rayon in addition to work plans and systematic conferences. However, the lack of consistent, purposeful, and organized work and the irresponsibility of certain leaders are not permitting the achievement of notable results.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers should constantly review the questions of the rayon and take the work carried out in there under special supervision.

Comrades, the further development of agricultural production and the other branches of the republic's national economy is unimaginable without large-scale water resources construction and efficient use of the existing water resources. A lot has been done in this important sector in the recent years. We have already talked about this subject.

At the moment the flow of all rivers passing through Armenian territories are being almost fully used during the summer thanks to various measures. Thus, the construction of new water reservoirs and the restructure of the existing ones is an exceptionally important task.

Until 1 January 1966 only 5 irrigation reservoirs with an overall volume of 112.6 million cubic meters were in operation in the Armenian SSR. However, on 1 January 1984 the overall volume of operating water reservoirs stood at 1.06 billion cubic meters and the useful quantity 970 million cubic meters. The existing water reservoirs in the republic are already being reconstructed with the intention of raising their stability and cutting losses. It is necessary to expand and speed up these works.

Apart from the big water reservoirs we must also construct small reservoirs in large numbers with a volume of from 1 to 5 million cubic meters. In recent years such reservoirs have been constructed in various rayons and commissioning experiment shows their efficiency.

The construction of small water reservoirs in large numbers gives the opportunity for fuller use of surface water, to accumulate them in greater volumes, to expand the water supply of reclaimed and irrigated lands, to accumulate the waters in existing irrigation zones and to protect agricultural lands and national economy installations from floods.

Upon the recommendation of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, plans have been established for the construction of small water reservoirs for the accumulation of 610 million cubic meters of water for the time being. A total of 108 water reservoirs have been designated for primary construction in all the rayons of the republic. The construction of these water reservoirs should end by 1990. The work collectives of other national economy branches should aid the rayons in their construction.

In recent years certain work has been carried out in the republic to reconstruct existing irrigation systems and introduce advanced methods for the irrigation of agricultural lands.

Still, whatever has been done cannot satisfy us. A considerable part of the existing irrigation system does not correspond to the demands of modern technology.

The basic shortcoming in the rational use of water resources is the negligence of irrigation at night. Irrigation at night allows the more rational use of water and smooths out water use. In fact, the capability of the irrigation networks and the pumping stations take into account the operation during the entire vegetation period, at day and night.

In this regard the experiment of Darpas kolkhoz of Sisyan Rayon is notable. Upon the initiative of the party bureau a special team has been organized there for nighttime irrigation. As it was pointed out at the auditing and electoral meeting of the party organization this experiment has given satisfactory results.

The party raykoms, the rayon executive committees and agroindustrial associations councils should promote the responsibility of agricultural and water resources organizations and the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward the economical and rational use of irrigation water and ensure nighttime irrigation in all farms.

We must take the most decisive measures to speed up and expand the rates of introducing watering techniques and prominent irrigation methods. Following the decision adopted by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's council of ministers on the question, a number of rayon party, soviet, agricultural, and water resources organizations have carried out certain positive works.

However, the introduction of prominent irrigation methods is slow. They cover a mere one-fifth of the reclaimed lands. Sufficient attention is not being paid to this important work in Masis, Koris, Amasiya, and a number of other rayons.

It is necessary to concentrate on another important issue. The talk is about the relations of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the organizations and enterprises servicing them. It is not everywhere that we have reached a stage where the water resources bodies and the departments for the supply of technology and chemicals to agriculture feel responsible for the final result of agricultural production.

Comrades, along with the use of surface waters, the use of the republic's underground waters has an important significance for the further development of the national economy branches. Most of this water is found in the Ararat field. However, unfortunately the underground waters of Ararat field are not being fully and rationally used.

The picture is the same in the underground water use of Sevan Lake region and other republic rayons.

The republic's state planning committee along with the corresponding ministries and departments should quickly detect and specify the profitable underground water reserves, establish the general scheme for their use for national economy needs, ensure the formation of their outlining and accounting documents according to the established scheme and the fulfillment of the works for the maximum use of underground waters for agricultural production and other national economy branch needs.

The large-scale melioration plan and the complexity and labor intensiveness of the above-mentioned work require us to decisively improve the organization of remedial construction, raise its industrialization level and further strengthen its production basis.

A lot has been done in the republic toward the strengthening of the material and technical basis of the water resources organizations. A number of measures have been taken to raise the efficiency of capital investments and improve the construction and installation work quality. Noteworthy recognition has been received by the main administration of water resources construction, which is doing large-scale works and introducing advanced work methods.

At the same time it is necessary to point out that the efficiency of the means introduced for remedial construction purposes are not high at the moment.

One of the reasons for the low efficiency of the capital investments in water resources construction, as has already been noted, is the considerable lagging in the cultural and technical works and the construction of new sovkhos suburbs, the low agricultural crop yield in reclaimed lands, the failure in introducing advanced irrigation methods and so forth. The efficiency of capital investments in water resources construction is being negatively affected by the dispersion of resources at the large number of installations being constructed at the same time which results in the violation of the normative construction times, freezing of capital investments, incomplete construction, and diminishes the efficiency of technical, labor and material resources.

The main administration for water resources construction should solve the complicated and responsible problems of the future. This requires constant improvement of production organization and planning work and the strengthening of the material and technical basis.

As is known, installation is started by the design. Efficiency greatly depends on the extent of conscientious work of the designers and how deep and scientifically based are their analyses.

However, we have serious shortcomings in this important work. At the moment not all outlines are being established in accordance with the required standard. Often rude mistakes and diversions are being permitted in them, the correction of which is resulting in the increase of preplanned expenses for the installation. The quality of engineering and geological investigations is particularly low and as a result during the construction, changes have to be made.

We have not reached the stage where the design and execution of the cultural and technical works are done before the designing of the irrigation networks. The violation of this condition necessitates the outlining and construction of interfarm networks after the completion of cultural and technical works in a number of interfarm installations and this in itself needs additional capital investments.

The increase of capital investments in water resources construction and the growth of the real construction scales require a considerable increase in the capability of the planning institutes that are engaged in the planning of irrigation networks and water resources installations.

The council of ministers should initiate this issue and take a number of radical measures to improve the planning work and strengthen the material and technical base of the planning institutes.

The primary task of work collectives and party organizations should be the comprehensive increase of water resources construction quality.

The party raykoms are obliged to establish organization, law, and order in all sectors of construction production. Each incident of unqualified construction should be a subject of study as an extraordinary phenomenon and the culprits should be subjected to strict responsibility. The party committees and organizations should particularly care for the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

In order to raise labor productivity in irrigation farming, save irrigation water and halt erosion, it is necessary to widely introduce progressive irrigation methods, mechanization, and automation everywhere. In the future substantial works should be carried out toward the automation of pumping stations and pumping wells and water distribution and irrigation works through the use of computer technology according to agricultural parameters.

It is necessary to introduce ground exploration methods through the use of aerial photography which will give operative information to control the desalination system and to plan the servicing and repair of irrigation and drainage system in time.

It is necessary to speed up the introduction of new machinery for the assimilation of rocky and saline lands in order to realize cultural and technical works. Laser technology should be largely used for the automated operation management of the machines that attack bridges and level fields.

Irrigation farming should become a well-planned and managed production process.

The development of the republic's irrigated farming, the expansion of water resources construction, which is being realized under extremely difficult geological and topographical conditions, set before the science new complicated issues requiring immediate solutions. Scientific research in the new stage should be aimed at the solution of the more complicated questions in water resources. This research should be done according to comprehensive programs and include a number of scientific and planning organizations and scientists and experts of the republic's academy of science institutes and higher education establishments.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to the surface and underground water systems, quantity and quality, the course of natural processes at the water reservoirs, and the detection of the effects of substantial water resources measures on the plant and animal life in the surrounding environment in order to halt possible negative consequences. New solutions should be found for the comprehensive and rational use and preservation of waters, the discovery and extraction of underground waters, the creation of perfect drainage systems, consumption norms, best irrigation systems and suitable nonabsorbent sealers for the water reservoirs, and more efficient methods to desalinate saline lands and improve waterlogged lands. New materials, parts, and pipes are needed to replace the pipes and parts made of metal, polyethylene and other deficient substances.

Work should be expanded on the creation of new agricultural hybrids which are suitable for irrigation and correspond to the demands of industrial technology and that resist diseases and pests.

All this requires the reconsideration of plans in our agricultural research institutes and departments. The agroindustrial complex commission should constantly endeavor to raise their work efficiency and most of all guide them toward the solution of the noted problems.

The successful solution of the tasks set by the October central committee plenum to further increase irrigation farming efficiency cannot be ensured without qualified cadres. The question of work carried out by agricultural cadres is considered by the party as an inseparable part of its agrarian policy. At present, when the reclamation of lands is further expanding, the problem of supplying farms with cadres and their ability to manage

production on the basis of scientific achievements and prominent experiment, has become an issue of great significance.

Herein lie the tasks. The special subject of care of the party organizations should be the preparation machine operations of watering and sprinkling machines and installations because the rational use of land and irrigation work and stable high crop yields greatly depend on their expertise and conscientious work.

It is a known fact that water is the central factor in irrigation farming and the master of crops. Water brings good things only to those who master the irrigation field management laws. Unfortunately the role of irrigation workers is unappreciated in many farms; necessary attention is not being paid to their selection and instruction.

It is necessary to organize the work in a way that the irrigation workers are materially interested in the achievement of good crops not only in the current year but also in the coming years. It is necessary to use a collective contract, a system of work compensation, incentive funds at the disposal of the enterprises, and other means of the planning and economic mechanism.

In one word, comrades, in order to realize the party's plan for the reclamation of lands and the increase of its role in the stable growth of food reserves, it is necessary to pay maximum attention to the preparation of corresponding high quality cadres.

The solution of each creative issue is the cadres. Thus, the republic's state committee for vocational and technical education, and the ministries of agriculture, land reclamation and water resources and higher and secondary specialized education are obliged to prepare as soon as possible necessary cadres of agricultural machine operators starting from irrigation workers through graduate experts.

The party, soviet, economic, and Komsomol bodies and organizations should display constant care toward the fortification of youths in locations and increase their practical qualifications.

During the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted that the positive results in agriculture greatly depend on the measures used for the social reformation of the villages. It should be noted that notable positive shifts have occurred in the lives of our republic's agricultural workers. Along with this, the constant material security of the workers primarily requires raising the quality of medical and cultural services, the further perfection of trade and consumer services, reformation of the villages and improvement of their sanitary condition, and the expansion of roads networks, transport and communication means. The rapid solution of these issues has a great significance for the social development of the villages as well as agricultural production.

The October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out that the solution of new and substantial issues in the land reclamation sector requires the



further perfection of the style and method of party management and organizational and political work carried out with the masses. The success in reclamation work as in all sectors greatly depends on the ability of the party committees to quickly restructure their work in accordance with the new tasks, to defend and introduce the new issues in time and constantly struggle against stagnation and inertia. In this regard the experiment of Abaran party raykom is interesting. What has contributed to increasing production efficiency? They have allocated the irrigable lands to special departments and have interested the people with the final work results. The experts have begun to deal with their duties creatively, perfected the structure of planted areas and concentrated on cultivation. However, the main point is that the people have started to display a more caring attitude toward the land and water.

The party committees and the primary organizations of the kolkhozes, state farms, and water resources and commissioning organizations should develop and encourage initiatives and labor intensiveness in all locations, strengthen discipline, law and order, increase supervisory activities, activate socialist emulation at work collectives and concentrate their efforts on the solution of the concrete questions dealing with the efficient use of capital investments and the existing reclamation funds. It is necessary to take more care toward the large-scale introduction of team contracts and experiments by leading units. The role of the trade unions and Komsomol organizations and local soviets should be strengthened in all locations for the solution of these issues.

The propaganda front workers and mass information and propaganda means play a big role in the propagandization of the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and the organization of their realization. They are called on to center their attention on the work carried out in the villages by the party, to explain the course of the fulfillment of the plans for the further development of land reclamation, the achievements of the top-ranking producers and explorers, to more fully and comprehensively display the activities of the agricultural workers, and to reveal the role and significance of melioration in the fulfillment of the food program.

The party considers the large-scale land reclamation program established by the plenum as a governmental and popular task. The land is our greatest wealth. It has marvelous characteristics; with correct use it does not wear out and does not come out of agricultural circulation as other production means but constantly improves and increases its productive characteristics. Thus, let us protect and rationally and wisely use our land.

Comrades, a few weeks remain before the end of the year. Now we must carefully analyze the work carried out in the past 10 months, critique the results and take measures to conclude the economic year successfully, fulfill and overfulfill the state plans and socialist obligations in all the national economy branches, and set a good basis for the economic and social development of the farms in the coming years.

Now the particularly important tasks of the agricultural workers are the organized execution of the hibernation of the animals and poultry, improving their care and feeding, improving fodder production department work and achieving a level where all workers of the farms and networks fulfill their duties with full conscientiousness and keep the provisions production of the animals on a high level.

The work carried out by the people and the perfection of organization of all production at the farms has a special significance.

At the moment there are changes occurring not only at the farms but also at all labor locations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. The most important task is the organized conclusion of the fall agricultural works, the detailed preparation of the seeds, fertilizers, technology, and those material and technological means necessary for the successful execution of the spring field works and for setting the hopeful basis for the crops in the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

Allow me to assure the party's central committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that the republic's party organizations, the communists, and the workers will do everything to fulfill the tasks set by the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and will exert all efforts to successfully conclude the 11th Five-Year Plan period and welcome the 27th congress of the genuine Leninist party with honor.

#### Shagoyan on Agricultural, Water Resources

GF180531 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Nov 84 p 4

[Speech by R. Shagoyan, Armenian SSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, during the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 22 November 1984]

[Text] The further promotion of land reclamation work in our republic has a great social, economic, and political significance. It is the most important condition for the development of agriculture and the entire economy.

Just like throughout the country, in our republic the land reclamation and water resources construction works received a big boost following the May 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Those works were further expanded following the publicized decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in October 1977 and September 1978, which were aimed at the further expansion of the irrigational lands in Armenia, increasing their efficient use, and the preservation and rational use of the natural resources of Lake Sevan.

The October plenum deemed it necessary to perfect the relations of the agricultural and water resources bodies with the farms and commissioning services and defined special contractual obligations to strengthen the economic and moral responsibility and the interest of the leaders of farms and work collectives in the efficient use of reclaimed lands. In this way the duties

and responsibility of the agroindustrial industry enterprises and organizations become clearer.

At the plenum Comrade K. U. Chernenko pointed out that it is necessary to have a comprehensive approach from the beginning of selecting the installation until the planned crop yield in the entire land reclamation cycle is achieved. Based on this condition it should be confessed that we have serious gaps in this. I wish to talk about only one of them, the selection of the cultivated agricultural crops structure. We are not comprehensively studying and taking into account the basic productive directions for the development of a given farm based on the climate of the location. As a result, sometimes the planned and constructed irrigation network does not correspond to the cultivation of the agricultural crops, which evidently are necessary for the development of the farm. In order to stop such mistakes it is necessary for the republic's agriculture ministry and its scientific research and planning institutes to make proposals regarding the economic basis and rational structure of the cultivated agricultural crops in newly reclaimed lands before they begin outlining a plan.

All the land reclamation sector workers of the republic are well aware that the realization of the long-term program for the increase in efficient use of reclaimed lands and their expansion will be a worthwhile contribution to the stable insurance of the country's food reserve and the further improvement of the Soviet people's welfare.

The plenum decisions oblige us to undertake the fulfillment of the targets for the further development of land reclamation using all efforts and great responsibility.

CSO: 1838/22

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIA'S 10TH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

GF191722 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Working Armenia is experiencing labor and political upsurge. It received new encouragement from the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, and the republic's workers. The high assessment of the party encourages all the republic's workers for new great works and achievements. They expressed their determination to fulfill unswervingly the 11th Five-Year Plan targets and welcome the 27th CPSU Congress with new patriotic works.

The conditions and conclusions mentioned in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speeches at the October 1984 CPSU Plenum and the 15 November 1984 CPSU Central Committee Politburo session were warmly approved by Soviet Armenia's workers and gave a new impetus to their patriotic work. They are endeavoring to make their worthwhile contribution in the popular struggle to increase the efficiency of public production.

During the second session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet held in Moscow recently the 1985 state plan and budget for socioeconomic development were adopted. The Soviet people accepted those important documents as a plan for the further flourishing of our great motherland and are expressing their readiness to fulfill them unswervingly.

The republic's 1985 socioeconomic development issues were comprehensively reviewed at the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet which opened on 7 December in Yerevan at the hall of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

At 1000, Comrades K. S. Demirchyan, B. Y. Sarkisov, F. T. Sarkisyan, G. N. Andreyev, K. L. Dallakyan, V. B. Galumyan, G. G. Gambaryan, L. N. Nersesyan, G. M. Voskanyan, S. M. Petrosyan, A. O. Topuzyan, G. A. Martirosyan, M. G. Muradyan, M. A. Yuzbashyan, and L. G. Saakyan were at the dais.

S. K. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, declared the session open.

The session participants stood to honor the memory of deputies G. A. Gasparyan and S. L. Tumanyan who died in the period following the 9th session.

The deputies unanimously approved the session agenda and the order of reviewing the issues.

The following issues were submitted to the revision of the session:

1. The 1985 Armenian SSR economic and social development state plan and the course of fulfillment of the 1984 Armenian SSR economic and social development state plan.
2. The outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget and the fulfillment of the 1983 Armenian SSR state budget.
3. The state of preservation of territorial laws in the Armenian SSR.
4. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet youths affairs commission report on the work carried out in light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on "the further improvement of the party management of the Komsomol and the raise of the role of Komsomol in the communist education of the youths."
5. The ratification of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy G. S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR state planning committee, delivered a speech on the 1985 Armenian SSR economic and social development state plan and the course of fulfillment of the 1984 Armenian SSR economic and social development state plan.

Deputy D. A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance, delivered a speech on the outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget and the fulfillment of the 1983 Armenian SSR state budget.

Deputy R. B. Amiryan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission, delivered a speech on the Armenian SSR state plan and budget.

The debate on the speeches was participated in by Deputies M. G. Muradyan (Totovents electoral ogruk of Yerevan city); K. S. Darpinyan (Leninakan city Garibdzhanyan electoral ogruk); D. I. Novikova (Korovakan city Dzhanov electoral ogruk); A. A. Gevorgyan (Leninakan city Shirakadzi electoral ogruk); B. A. Ayrapetyan (Razdan Rayon Megradzhor electoral ogruk); K. S. Mkrtchyan, chairman of Kafan Rayon people's deputies soviet executive committee); V. R. Balayan (Stepanavan Rayon Guylagarak electoral ogruk); O. G. Keleshyan (Ararat city factories electoral ogruk); and G. A. Melkumyan (Kafan Rayon Ardzvanik electoral ogruk).

Those who addressed the session unanimously defended and approved the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their economic strategy, the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the instructions and conclusions mentioned in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speeches and the laws and decrees adopted at the second session of the 12th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and expressed their

readiness to fulfill resolutely the party's targets and increase the economic and defense power of the socialist fatherland.

Today, on 8 December, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session will continue its work.

CSO: 1838/24

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES STATE PLAN

GF091322 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] The 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resumed its work yesterday. On the presidium were the leaders of the Armenian Communist Party and government. Deputy Grant Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chief of the State Planning Committee, delivered a speech on the 1985 Armenian SSR socioeconomic development state plan and the implementation of the 1984 state plan.

The deputies unanimously adopted a law on the 1985 socioeconomic development state plan and a decision on the implementation of the 1984 state plan. Deputy Dzhanik Dzhanoyan, the republic's finance minister, delivered a speech on the republic's 1985 state budget and the fulfillment of the 1983 state budget. The session unanimously adopted a law on the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget and a decision on approving the audit on the implementation of the 1983 state budget.

Deputy Vladimiar Nersesyan, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, discussed the third question of the agenda, the condition of preserving the territorial laws of Soviet Armenia. Deputy Norayr Ayvazyan, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet agriculture commission, delivered a speech on the issue. Following that views were exchanged.

The session adopted a decision on the reviewed issue. The session then moved to the fourth issue of the session. Deputy Pavel Safyan, chairman of the Supreme Soviet youth affairs commission, delivered a speech on the report of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet youth affairs commission and the work carried out in light of the party's decision to further improve the party management of the Komsomol and the communist education of the youths and raise the Komsomol's role.

The session then discussed the issue. The deputies unanimously ratified the Supreme Soviet's decision on the reviewed issue. Deputy Manik Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech on the final issue of the agenda, the ratification of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session unanimously adopted laws and decision on ratifying the Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

With this, the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet concluded its work.

CSO: 1838/21



## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN PARTY BUREAU HOLDS SESSION

GF081323 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The expanded session of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been held. It was attended by the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, ministers, state committee chairmen, and leaders of the republic's various departments. The outlines of the republic's 1985 state economic and social development plan and the 1985 state budget were reviewed. F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, delivered a speech on this issue.

Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the session.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decided to adopt and implement the instructions and means mentioned in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech during the 15 November CPSU Central Committee Politburo session and decided to set them as the basis of the activities of all the republic's party, state, and economic bodies, public organizations, and labor collectives.

It was pointed out that the 1985 state plan and budget outlines presented by the republic's Council of Ministers basically correspond to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress. The successful fulfillment of the plans of the last year of the 5-year plan period can be ensured through the further economic and social development of the republic, the further [words indistinct] in the economy, the speed-up of public production intensification and technological development, an increase of output quality, the efficient uses of reserves, the achievement of more harmony in all branches of the national economy, and the protection of the republic's environment.

The plan outlines (?measures) for (?further) economic and social development, which will (?ensure the successful) fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. The plan also outlines measures aimed at the further development of the material and cultural standard of the population, and the constant (?set-up) in housing, social and consumers construction.

The outline of the 1985 state budget of Soviet Armenia fully ensures the outlined measures and the financing of the republic's further economic and social development. Stemming from the [word indistinct] of escalating the intensification of public production, the outline pays particular attention to the rational and efficient use of the means of separate rayons.

During the revision the shortcomings in a number of economy locations were revealed and measures for their elimination were pointed out. The ministries, departments, and enterprises which have lagged in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets were strictly criticized. It was noted that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's instruction, that it is necessary to unconditionally fulfill the plan and, wherever it is necessary, to overfulfill it should be the main task of each republic labor collective. The task was set to undeviatedly develop the standard of saving and to constantly perfect the methods of control. In practical activity particular significance should be given to the realization of economic [words indistinct], to the mechanization of manual work, and to further endeavors for the growth of production volume and the methods for promotion of labor productivity. As before, the strategic task is to further develop the national economy branches that use less material energy, and water, to create industrial production centers in medium and small cities and large suburban areas, and to improve the technical standard and quality of produced output.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to define a strict savings regime and use the labor, material, and financial resources more efficiently. It is necessary to establish an atmosphere of creative work in all locations, strengthen labor, production, and plan discipline everywhere, and regard the final positive results the economic activity denominator of each work collective.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau noted that it is necessary to strengthen this year's achieved successes by the republic's agro-industrial complex collectives, which have been highly appreciated by the CPSU Central Committee and bureau, and further struggle to fulfill the measures projected by the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum regarding the achievements of high agricultural crop, through the better use of soil and expansion of irrigation networks construction, and the increase of livestock production.

There is a lot to be done in capital construction. The basic direction for carrying out the construction and installation work must be the further development of construction efficiency, the saving of labor resources and material means at the most important national economy installations, and the decrease in commissioning time.

The Central Committee Bureau defended the initiative of the work collectives of the Massis shoe production association, Yerevan vehicles factory, Kirovakan exact lathes factory, Spitak sewn products association, and the polyvinyl production association to work for 2 days of the year with the saved raw material, substances, and fuel. The party, trade unions, Komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic bodies have been urged to largely

expand the work initiative of these collectives. The Armenian party gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the republic's ministries and departments and the soviet, economic, trade unions, and Komsomol bodies have been urged to be led by the proposals of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the instructions mentioned by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the execution of the June 1983 CPSU Plenum resolutions at the Armenian SSR party organization, and strengthen the organizational and mass-political work carried out with the workers for the obligatory fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1985 targets and the successful conclusion of the overall 11th Five-Year Plan period.

Stemming from the revision of the question, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau basically approved the outlines of the republic's 1985 state plan for socioeconomic development and those of the republic's 1985 state budget. The republic's Council of Ministers was urged to present the outlines to the revision of the Armenian Supreme Soviet session. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau expressed confidence that the republic's communists and all the workers will actively contribute to the realization of the state plan targets and the socialist emulation and will welcome the 27th congress of our Leninist party with high achievements.

CSO: 1838/20

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM MEETS

GF081333 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] The routine session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. The presidium reviewed questions pertaining to the convention of the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the republic's Supreme Soviet. It reviewed and approved the agenda of the republic's highest state body and proposals regarding the agenda.

B. Sarkisov, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech on these questions.

The presidium noted the completion of the primary revision of the republic's 1985 socioeconomic development state plan, the course of implementation of the 1984 state plan, the republic's 1985 state budget, and the account on the fulfillment of the 1983 budget by the republic's Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission and other standing commissions.

Upon the recommendation of the standing commission, the report by Amiryan, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission, was approved. The session heard the speech of Barsumyan, secretary of the presidium, on presenting the Supreme Soviet decrees adopted during the period before the 9th and 10th sessions to the Supreme Soviet Presidium for ratification.

A report was heard on the results of the activities of the republic's leading cadres and Justice Ministry, on the occasion of which a speech was delivered by the republic's Justice Minister Gevorkyan. The session heard and reviewed the reports of Godanyan and Vartanyan, deputy chairmen of Ichevan rayon and city people's deputies soviet executive committees, and the speech of [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet education and culture commission, on the course of education work in public education schools in Ichevan rayon and city in light of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions. The presidium adopted decisions on this question aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings and the implementation of the positive experience achieved in the organization of educational work and [words indistinct].

The session reviewed the work of the Education Ministry and public education bodies toward the realization of the public education and vocation school reform. Akhumyan, the republic's education minister, and [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet education and culture commission, delivered speeches. The presidium adopted a decision on the question in which additional measures were projected for the successful fulfillment of the reform. The session also reviewed various questions dealing with the republic's state life, on the occasion of which Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and resolutions were adopted.

CSO: 1838/20

REGIONAL

CHANGES IN ARMENIAN RAYKOM PARTY LEADERS

Voskanyan New Head of Ararat Raykom

GF130527 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Ararat party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade G. V. Minasyan of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking another post. Comrade O. D. Agopyan, who was first secretary of Azizbekov rayon party committee, was appointed first secretary of Ararat rayon party committee. Comrade G. M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the plenum and spoke.

Minasyan, First Secretary of Bagramyan Raykom

GF130527 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Bagramyan party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade T. A. Dilanyan of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking another post. G. V. Minasyan, who was first secretary of Ararat party raykom, was appointed first secretary of Bagramyan party raykom. Comrade L. G. Saakyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee's party organizational work department, attended the plenum and spoke.

CSO: 1838/19

## REGIONAL

### TURKMEN ELECTIONS AS REFLECTION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY

Ashkhabad IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK TURKMENSKOY SSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 2, Jul 84 (signed to press 4 Jul 84) pp 80-82

[Article by S. Suleymanov, Turkmen State Medical Institute: "Soviet Elections As an Indicator of the Increased Social-Political Activity of the Kolkhoz Daykhanstvo of Turkmenistan"; superscripts refer to items in the bibliography]

[Text] The history of the daykhanstvo is also a history of its increasing social-political activity. The party and the government view the increase in the social-political activity of the masses as a very important factor in the formation of a new individual, in improving socialist public relations, in developing socialist democracy and in strengthening the national government. In addressing the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Yu. V. Andropov emphasized: "...further development of socialist democracy in its broadest sense is essential, that is, more and more active participation by the working masses in strengthening state and social affairs."<sup>16</sup>

In raising the social-political activity of the masses, a particular place is occupied by the soviets, which V.I. Lenin considered to be the most effective and efficient means of involving the workers in the administration of governmental affairs<sup>4</sup> and the most sensitive barometer of the "development and growth in the political and class maturity of the masses."<sup>5</sup> The activity of the masses, which is linked to the work of the soviets, develops in three basic directions: social organizations based on personal initiative and managed directly by the soviets, election campaigns, and various organs of the soviets.

The history of the soviets of Turkmenistan is one of the problems that has been worked out the least, and the problem of the soviets and the daykhanstvo has been studied even less. Almost unexamined are the social-political life of the contemporary kolkhoz village, the increase in the political activity of kolkhoz farmers, the work of rural social organizations, and the role of the daykhanstvo in them.

An examination of the social-political life of rural areas makes it possible, in the first place, to reconstruct an integral picture of the history of the kolkhoz daykhanstvo and, in the second place, to obtain material that unmasks the bourgeois falsifiers, in whose opinion kolkhoz peasants "are still scattered and voiceless,"<sup>14</sup> deprived of any chance to influence the formation of their administrative organs, and indifferent to public affairs and events in social-political life.<sup>15</sup>

\*peasantry

By analyzing material on the elections for local soviets in the years 1967-1975, we foresaw the study of the participation of the kolkhoz daykhanstvo in the formation of the organs of state authority and the revelation of the significance of election campaigns in raising its social-political activity. Elections for local soviets for the years 1967-1975 followed the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum that worked out the bases of the modern agrarian policy of our party. The decisions of the plenum gave the country's kolkhoz farmers great opportunities for creative work and helped to improve not only the economic life of rural areas but also social-political life. This was a period of further intensification and enrichment of kolkhoz democracy, of increased social-political activity of farmers, and of an expansion in their direct participation in managing state and public affairs.

The formation of soviets is a complex social process of creating representative organs of state authority that are called upon to implement this authority, put into effect CPSU decisions and express the will and the interests of workers. In the process of forming soviets, the citizens of our country exercise one of their constitutional rights, the right to elect and be elected to the organs of state authority. K. Marx characterized the right to elect and be elected to represent the people as a higher right, one that can be possessed only by a citizen.<sup>1</sup> F. Engels included the indicated right among the "universal civil and human rights."<sup>2</sup> V.I. Lenin considered the formation of soviets by the workers themselves to be a fundamental democratic principle for the active participation of the masses in the administration of the state, and he placed it first in characterizing the democratism and social character of Soviet rule.<sup>4</sup>

In what is the participation of the masses manifested, in particular the kolkhoz daykhanstvo, in preparing to carry out soviet elections? In the work of election commissions, in participating in the promotion and discussion of candidacies for deputies, in agitprop work, in working out instructions to the candidates for deputies, in voting and in summarizing election results.

The election campaign began after publication of the ukase of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the promotion of representatives of collectives to election commissions for the elections to rural, rayon and oblast soviets of worker deputies. In the period of the elections to local soviets in 1975 alone, 87,447 people worked in election commissions, of whom 51,921 (59.37 percent) were workers and kolkhoz farmers.<sup>22</sup> Kolkhoz farmers actively participated in the work of precinct and district election commissions as representatives, secretaries or members, and they managed agitation centers and were involved in agitprop work.

In promoting and discussing candidacies, kolkhoz farmers were guided by the party directive on the inadmissibility of haste in this work and on the need in this matter "to demonstrate a common opinion at the brigade meetings of kolkhoz farmers and then present a single candidacy at the general meeting of the collective."<sup>9</sup> The meetings with candidates for deputies took place in a businesslike manner. Kolkhoz farmers not only expressed their attitude toward the candidates and the soviets, but they also discussed some unresolved tasks of the collective and the country as well as the world situation, they made some proposals, and they gave some instructions to the future deputies.

In the period of the preelection campaign in rural areas, agitprop work relied on well-placed information on the political, economic and cultural life of the country and on the international situation. It was carried on by agitators and propagandists and from election to election their ranks were supplemented by representatives of the daykhanstvo.



Everywhere the leading workers of kolkhoz fields were promoted as candidates for deputies. These are people who have earned the confidence of their fellow countrymen through their self-sacrificing labor, who have shown their organizational abilities, and who have demonstrated their loyalty to the work of the party and the people. Thus, among the deputies of the rural soviets elected in 1967, 2,805 people (29.5 percent of the total number of deputies) were Heroes of the USSR, Heroes of Socialist Labor and others awarded orders and medals of the USSR, and in 1971 there were 3,671 such people (32.1 percent).<sup>11,12</sup> In addition, among the deputies of the rural soviets, <sup>11,12</sup> 60.7 percent were reelected in 1967, and in 1975 68.7 percent were reelected.

On election days, which took place in an atmosphere of tremendous political enthusiasm, amateur artistic performances were organized in the festively decorated villages, and meetings and assemblies took place. Kolkhoz farmers, as all Soviet people, voted for those most worthy. According to established tradition, veterans of the kolkhoz movement and young people participating in the elections for the first time received the right to vote first. Representatives of party and Soviet organizations as well as correspondents of the press, radio and television were present at the voting. Veterans and young voters were triumphantly presented flowers and memorable souvenirs. When it came time to vote, several kolkhoz farmers made some declarations about our party and government and expressed their gratitude. In most election precincts of Turkmen villages, about 80 percent of voters had voted by 10 am. More than 99 percent of voters-kolkhoz farmers participated in the voting in the rural soviet elections during the years 1967-1975.

The increased role, authority and influence of rural soviets, the responsibility of those elected by the people, and the improved mass agitation work of rural party and Soviet public organizations and of agitators and propagandists were evidence that the soviet elections are an important factor and indicator in the increase in the social-political activity of the daykhanstvo.

The kolkhoz daykhanstvo actively participated not only in the formation of local soviets but it also appeared as their deputies. The role of kolkhoz farmers in the soviets has grown from election to election. V.I. Lenin, who assigned great importance to the participation of representatives of the working peasantry in the management of state affairs, noted that "organizational work is not beyond the farmer who is literate and has knowledge of people and practical experience.... The peasantry is still an undiminished and abundant source of such talents."<sup>3</sup> Our party constantly pointed out the necessity of providing for the election of more workers and kolkhoz farmers to the soviets.<sup>9</sup> This directive was consistently put into effect. In 1967, they elected 5,999 (63.9 percent) kolkhoz farmers to rural soviets, 1,407 (46.5 percent) to rayon soviets, and 7,465 (42.5 percent) to local soviets. In 1975, the corresponding figures were 7,225 (63.8 percent), 1,668 (47.3 percent) and 9,119 (43.2 percent).<sup>11,12</sup> Despite the slight decline in the relative share of kolkhoz farmers in rural soviets, explained by the decrease in the overall size of the rural population in the republic, their absolute number of deputies to rural soviets increased by 1,226.

A number of kolkhoz farmers were also elected to the higher organs of state authority. Thus, in 1974, 11 kolkhoz farmers were elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet,<sup>19</sup> and in 1975, 65 were elected to the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet.<sup>21</sup>

In connection with the all-round increase in the social-political activity of Turkmen women, it is important to examine the participation of women members of the daykhanstvo in the work of the local soviets of Turkmenistan. At the present time, it is difficult to imagine agriculture and the social-political life of rural areas without women. Proceeding from Lenin's directive that among countrywomen "there are many times more organizational talents and people with the ability to organize practical affairs than we know about,"<sup>6</sup> the republic party organization achieved rather good results in attracting women kolkhoz farmers to the local organs of authority. In 1972, for example, 320 Turkmen rural women workers were chairmen, deputies or secretaries of ispolkoms of city, rayon, settlement and rural soviets of worker deputies.<sup>17</sup>

In 1967, they elected 3,884 women (41.8 percent) to rural soviets, 1,256 (41.5 percent) to rayon soviets, and 7,228 (41.2 percent) to local soviets. The corresponding figures for 1975 were 5,077 (44.8 percent), 1,598 (45.3 percent) and 9,461 (44.8 percent).<sup>11,12</sup> These data attest to the increased activity of women.

The number of rural communist deputies in the local soviets of Turkmenistan increased from election to election. On 1 January 1966, there were 12,892 (21.2 percent) kolkhoz farmers in the republic party organization, and there were 16,605 (22.3 percent) on 1 January 1974.<sup>10</sup> Whereas in 1967 there were 3,779 communists (40.3 percent) in the rural soviets of the republic, there were 4,500 (39.7 percent of all deputies) in 1975.<sup>11,12</sup> Although the relative share of communist deputies declined by 0.6 percent, their total number in the rural soviets increased by 721.

The local soviets were also supplemented by rural Komsomol members. In 1965, 29,600 Komsomol members were working in rural areas, and by 1975, their number had increased to 81,000, including 75,000 at kolkhozes.<sup>20</sup> Whereas in 1967 there were 496 Komsomol members (5.3 percent of all deputies) in the rural soviets of Turkmenistan, there were 1,919 (16.9 percent) in 1975.<sup>11,12</sup> Their relative share increased by 11.6 percent and the absolute number of Komsomol members increased by 1,423.

Considering that "an illiterate person is outside of politics,"<sup>7</sup> and "the increase in the social activity of the workers and the development of the democratic bases of self-government and communist reconstruction of everyday life...largely depend upon the cultural growth of the population,"<sup>8</sup> the party and the government are doing much to attract highly educated and politically trained and capable people to the soviets. Indeed, profound knowledge is needed for the successful resolution of the economic, cultural and social-political tasks facing the soviets. Of those elected to rural soviets in 1967, 1,415 people (15.1 percent) had a higher education, 2,914 (31 percent) a secondary education, 4,027 (42.9 percent) an incomplete secondary education, and 1,031 (11 percent) an elementary education. The corresponding figures for 1975 were 2,377 (21 percent), 6,066 (53.5 percent), 2,821 (24.9 percent) and 71 (0.6 percent).<sup>11,12</sup>

Thus, in the years 1967-1975, the republic party organization and the higher state organs were firmly pursuing a policy of extending the representation of the kolkhoz daykhanstvo in local soviets. More women kolkhoz workers and representatives of rural youth were elected, the party soviet was strengthened, and

there was an increase in the educational level of kolkhoz farmers-deputies. Large numbers of kolkhoz farmers were attracted to the formation of local soviets. "At the time of the election campaigns, tens of thousands of kolkhoz farmers actively participated as chairmen, secretaries, members of precinct and district election commissions, managers of agitation centers and agitators, which had a beneficial impact on the increase in their social-political activity and served as a true school for broad involvement in the political life of the kolkhozes."<sup>13</sup>

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9746  
CSO: 1830/638

REGIONAL

# GORKOM CRITICIZES MOSCOW STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The Moscow Gorkom Buro of the CPSU reviewed the question on the work of the party committee and the rectorate of the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin [MGPI] in improving the preparation of key pedagogical personnel in the light of the reform of the general educative and vocational schools. It was noted that the party committee and the rectorate of the MGPI, in implementing the decrees of the June (1983) and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums, are carrying out certain work in improving the vocational training of students, scientific research work, and the selection and distribution of key teaching personnel. New curricula have been developed in the institute that provide for the further increase in the efficiency of the educational process as well as for an extension of the practical and methodical training of future teachers.

At the same time, the party committee, the party office of the departments, and the rectorate of the MGPI are not always as demanding as they need to be on the department heads and the teachers and institute communists for the training of the key teaching personnel to carry out the tasks of the reform and for providing the metropolitan schools and vocational-technical schools with teachers. Too little attention is being paid to the reform in the institute of the educational process, programs and educational aids, as well as to increasing the level of the ideological and political education of students.

The Buro obligated the party committee and the rectorate of the MGPI to eliminate the noted shortcomings and to raise the quality of the training and education of students for work under the conditions of the realization of the reform of the general educative and vocational schools. The leadership and the party organization of the institute were tasked with determining measures to improve the selection of secondary school graduates and with continually providing specific help to the schools and vocational-technical schools in implementing the reform.

9746  
CSO: 1800/85

## REGIONAL

### CONFERENCE ON PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM HELD IN RIGA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by E. Pletikos: "Combating Drunkenness Through United Effort"]

[Text] An applied science conference on public objectives in the prevention of drunkenness and alcoholism in labor collectives was held in Riga last Saturday. It was the conclusion of a week of anti-alcohol propaganda conducted by public health personnel, commissions to combat drunkenness, the Znaniye Society, the Red Cross Society and the city's Amethyst Sobriety Club.

The subject of the conference aroused the interest of medical researchers, representatives of the general public and all people wanting to combat this abnormal phenomenon inflicting such great injuries on the society. In spite of the measures that have been taken, drunkenness has still not been eradicated. When Comrade K. U. Chernenko addressed the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers, he stressed that drunkenness is damaging production and casting aspersions on our way of life and that the time has obviously come for more persistent and more carefully planned actions to free the society from this great evil.

This idea was the underlying theme of all of the speeches at the conference. After all, tens of thousands of workdays are lost each year just in Riga as a result of drunkenness. Resolutions and decrees are not always observed unconditionally everywhere. Some managers and labor collectives make unwarranted allowances for people who abuse alcohol regularly and reconcile themselves to cases of drunkenness on the job. Not enough is being done to combat drunkenness on the neighborhood level. The measures that are taken are often of a formal nature and do not have the desired impact.

There are now more than 2,000 public drug and alcohol abuse prevention centers in the republic, and more than 800 of them are in Riga. They are performing good work at the VEF, Radiotekhnika and REZ production associations, the Riga taxi park and other enterprises. Their experience is being disseminated too slowly, however, as a result of the habitual underestimation of the importance of this work. Many existing and potential ways of involving interested organizations in this work were mentioned in speeches and during debates.

Speakers noted that the most noticeable shortcoming in the struggle against drunkenness today is the tendency to ignore people who are just beginning to

abuse alcoholic beverages. But they are precisely the ones who are most susceptible to public influence. Unfortunately, organizations usually start working with people when they have already crossed the boundary separating a bad habit from a disease. Preventive measures should establish an atmosphere of intolerance for each incident of alcohol abuse at enterprises, in establishments and in the home.

Many trade-union and Komsomol organizations take only sporadic measures to prevent drunkenness. Comrades' courts are not being used enough in this work. After all, this is not a matter of struggling against individual drunkards, but of combating drunkenness as a form of behavior and of promoting a healthy way of life and meaningful leisure activities. Anti-alcohol education will have little impact if people are not taught to spend their leisure time productively and are not helped to organize it correctly by substituting new Soviet customs for old "drinking traditions." The rule of not serving strong drinks at various types of public gatherings is not always observed. The rules of trade in alcoholic beverages are often violated. Not enough is being done to combat the illegal distillation of liquor.

A comprehensive approach and coordinated action by physicians, the public and administrative agencies are needed now. We must see to the unconditional observance of resolutions, rid ourselves of formalism and take different approaches to different population groups. It is important to remember that the struggle against drunkenness should be constant rather than sporadic and that this defect is incompatible with the standards of our way of life. Cases in which allowances are made for this kind of negative behavior should be treated accordingly and must not be ignored.

Unfortunately, this attitude is still not the norm at many enterprises. And this is precisely the reason for the tenacity of harmful traditions and habits. Suffice it to say that the members of many labor collectives drink on the job almost every day.

The introduction of new forms of labor organization and the brigade contract can intensify the struggle against this shameful behavior in labor collectives, providing more evidence that far from all means of public influence on drunkards have been used to date. The effective use of these means, the proper enforcement of the Law on Labor Collectives and the institution of stronger administrative penalties for the worshippers of alcohol will certainly make the preventive work more effective.

Special attention must be given to the stronger enforcement of resolutions. This means that city and rayon commissions to combat drunkenness must be more demanding of those who ignore these resolutions.

8588

CSO: 1800/86

## REGIONAL

### KASSR CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO SESSION HELD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 4 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word report entitled "In the CC Buro of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan" on the recent session of the KaSSR Buro in which the projects of the KaSSR State plans for economic and social development of Kazakhstan and the KaSSR 1985 state budget were discussed. It was noted that over the past 2 years the rates of economic development increased substantially. The average annual increase in the gross national product will be approximately 1.6 billion rubles, which is almost three times greater than in the first 2 years of the 5 year plan, the report states. Positive changes have been noted in agriculture and transportation, and the real income of the population has increased. However, according to the report, a number of ministries and departments are not reaching the level required by the 5 year plan: industrial production is lagging, the agricultural gross product, retail trade turnover and implementation of consumer services growth was lower than planned. The report notes that the 1985 KaSSR state plan and budget were developed in accordance with the national state and budget plans. An important factor of the plan, according to the report, is that, according to many general economic indicators, the rates and absolute growth significantly surpass the annual averages for the preceding 4 years of the current 5-year-plan. The report states that it is important to utilize industrial production reserves, to work no less than 2 days a year on saved raw materials, to raise cadres' personal responsibility for the work entrusted to them, to constantly strengthen work, industrial and plan discipline. At the Buro session, particular attention was given to increasing labor production over and above the plan, to lowering the cost price of goods, to increasing output and to improving the quality of production. The Buro encourages the use of socialist competition as a mobilizing and educational force.

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